CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold; Liverpool cot leans cotton, 11 1-4c. New York cotton, 11 1-2c. Nese Yark gold, 101.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. Sto. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio calley, rising followed by falling barometer, southwest ! southeast winds, and warmer, clear or partly

cloudy weather. OBSERVATIONS VESTERDAY.

WAN DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, TURSDAY, June 11, 1878, 10 08 p.m. Place of Bar. Ther, Wind, Observation, Bar. Ther, Dir. Force, W M. M'ELHOY, Sergeant.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S recovery is now beyond question. THE Masonic Grand lodge of Wisconsin

met in Milwauk e vesterday.

Tite recent elections in Belgium, as far as known at present, resulted in a decided victory for the liberals.

No TELEGRAPHIC reports of the investigation progressing at Jacksonville, Florida were received vesterday.

Dr. Nobling, the would-be assassin o the German emperor, it is now thought, will recover from his self-inflicted injuries.

New York dispatches, received late last night, announced that the death of William Cullen Bryant was expected at any moment.

THE political troubles in Germany have absorbed all interest, so that the coming meettalked of in that city.

YESTERDAY was the forty-ninth anniver-

resulted in the complete route of the latter, Lerdo effortis a complete failure.

THE commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington has received intimations from the Indian agent at Fort Hale, Idaho, that the Bannock Indians have been driven by starvation into the present outbreak, congress not having made ample provision for their maintenance.

THE Honest-Money-Leaguers held a meeting in Milwankee yesterday. A letter was read from the secretary of the treasury apologizing for his inability to attend, but express ing sympathy with the movement. He is in a condition now to offer, sympathy with anything or anybody when helthinks it will be

By referring to our telegraphic columns, it will be seen that the bill providing that the Memphis customhouse shall be finished with Tennessee marble passed the house of representatives yesterday. Hon. Casey Young. with that energy which he possesses, worked the bill through. It had passed the senate some time ago, and is now a law. This disposes of Secretary Sherman's scheme to construct the customhouse out of Illinois sandstone of poor quality. The efforts of Congressman Young deserve commendation from his immediate constituents in our city.

GERMANY.

The Leaders of the National Liberal Party in Consultation-The Coming Meeting of the Peace Congress-zome Predictions of the Result of its Deliberations.

BERLIN, June 11 .- The leaders of the naal liberal party are here for consultation and to determine on a course of action. They believe that Prince Bismarck had determined apon a dissolution before Nobling's attempt kill the emperor, or that he would have, at east, reconvened the reichstag and ascertained the disposition of that body. Their war cry will be like that of the French re publicans in the contest with the De Broglie ninistry—the return of the present liberal

The congress will be opened by Prince Bisnarck, as president, by submitting his membrandom of point, or resume of subjects to be treated directly by the plenipotentiaries. The business of the first sitting will be conined to the settlement of the question, whether or not the congress shall invite ece to participate in its transactions. A tate banquet at the castle will be given to the plenipotentiaries and their suites on Tuursday or Friday +vening. It is highly improbable that Roumania or Servia will be accorded direct access to congress, reiginal anticipation to at congress would comte its labor in a forenight is thought like! to be realized. The commissioners will then be sent to Turkey to settle the details of the result of the congress. It manticipated here that it will not be unfavorable to Russia; she will probably get a portion of Bessarabia and lahan certainly, and perhaps Batoum, but not Bayazid. There is a report current that Bonaparte, Orieans and Bourbon interests are to be privately advocated during congress by rent emen deputed for the occasion, the hope eing entertained by the monarchical parties in France that a conservative reaction will rtly set in at Berlin, and that monarchy will have another chance at Paris.

WASHINGTON, June 11 .- Alexander H. ephens has written a letter to the chairman he Democratic executive committee of the eighth congressional district of Georgia, in which he says that he shall neither seek nor cline a nomination at the hands of the convention soon to meet; but if, he says, the ention shall repudiate me as an unfit repesentative of Democratic principles, and shall attempt to rule me out of the Demoratic party because of anything connected rith my recent public acts or sentiments, then I say, to you and to them, plainly and distinctly, that I shall regard their edict as but a brutum fulmen, i-sued by an irresponfaction of tricksters, and the question whether I or they are sound in the faith of he fathers shall be left for the true Democracy of the district to be settled at the polls.

Another Molly Hoguire Hanged. POTTSVILLE, June 11. - Dennis alias Bucky Connelly, a Schuylkill county Molly Maguire, was hanged this morning for the murder of ed horribly, and slowly strangled to death. The body was taken in charge by a brother of the deceased. The execution was com-

paratively private. he baggage and express cars were thrown a good idea, and they carried at out.

The Great Scandal.

Another Tedious Day's Work by the Presidential Frand Investigating Committee-Testimony and Correspondence of Great Importance Produced-No Word from Mathews,

Who thus far has Failed to Answer the Summons to Appear and Testify-Another One of Anderson's Fpistles Brought to Light-His Additional Story.

Ex-Congressman Darrall Relates a Thrilling Romance, Embracing Mrs. Jenks's " Perlitikle Inflooence" with the Appointing Powers at Washington, and Sherman's

The Important Part Mrs. Jenks Played in the Effort to Secure a Place for Packard-A Secret Session on the Mathews

Letter.

Matter, Etc.

Washington, June 11.—The committee of inquiry into the alleged election frauds in Louisiana and Florida resumed its session to-day. Chairman Potter had read a letter to Stanley Mathews, accompanying the subpena, stating it was not the desire of the committee to interfere in any way with his duties as senator, and that there would be every disposition on the part of the committee to eet his convenience with respect to the time ing of the peace congress in Berlin is little the whole subject was laid over for the prestalked of in that city.

of attending. At the suggestion of Mr. Cox the whole subject was laid over for the prestalked of in that city. and subpena:

House of Representatives, (Washington, June 10, 1878.) Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the eighth instant, declining to accept the invitation of the committee of investigation, etc., of the house of representatives to appear before them. I have laid your letter before the committee, but they have not felt at liberty to dispense with your attendance, and have directed that subpense lissue to you, by a resolution of which I inclose you a copy. But there is no purpose of requiring your attendance at a time that may laterfere with your official duties as senator, and there will be, on the part of the committee, every disposition to meet your convenience respect to the time of your attendance. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, CLARKSON N. POTTER, To Hon. Stanley Mathews.

The subpens bore date of yesterday, and is in the customary form, as follows: To J. G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms, or his Spe-

clai Messenger:
You are hereby commanded to summon Hon.
Stanley Mathews to be and to appear before the special investigating committee of the house of represenantives, of which Hon Clarkson N Potter is
chairman, in their chamber in the City of Washington, on Tuesday, June 4, 1878, at the hour of ten
o clock in the morning, and there to testify touching
the matters of inquiry committed to said committee, and he is not to depart without leave of said
committee. The subpena is signed by Speaker Randall and attested by the clerk of the house.

James E. Anderson, pervisor of registration of East Feliciana

parish, Louisiana, was recalled and ques-uoned by Mr. Cox relative to the appoint-ment of his brother in the Philadelphia cusomhouse. Witness said his brother was appointed by General Smith, appointment clerk in the treasury department, and still retained his position. Witness said: I met General Smith, and

old him that I thought I would withdraw all claims on the administration, provided he ould appoint my brother to a position in the Baltimore customhouse; or, rather (cor-recting himself), I went to General Smith, and asked him if he would not appoint my brother; he asked me if I was willing to withdraw my claims in case he would do so; or, rather (again correcting himself), he asked I would be satisfied with the appointment f my brother; I said I would; he asked me o give him a letter to that effect. Ques.—Did you do so? Ans.—I did. Ques .- Have you a copy of that letter?

Ques .- Was there any further communicaion with General Smith after that? Ans .one whatever. Ques - Was that the end of your commuication at that time? Ans.—Yes, so far as

recollect. Ques.—That was about the end of June, 1877, and from toat time onward there was no further communication until January, and that completed the transaction? Ans.-Yes Ques.—Why did you not tell us that the other day? Ans.—I did not think of it, or I thought the matter would be called for if it

Mr. Reed handed Mr. Anderson the letter, which he said was in his handwriting, addressed to Lieutenant-Governor Antoine, as follows: CLINTON, September 3, 1876.

My Dear Sir.—During the first three days of registration only one colored man presented himself and ne was brought in by a Democrat. I saw that something was wrong and sent messengers into the country, who reported that a very small number of the colored people knew of any office being open, that the whites were carefully concealing the fact, and were using all possible means to prevent them from coming forward. I immediately took steps to counteract this, and as a result have registered thirty colored men in two days. This, together with the fact that I am getting the party together in the parish and will soon have a parish ticket in the field, has convinced the Democrats that I am an obstacle in the way of securing "good government," and how to get ild of me is the question now being agitated. It could easily be done with the aid of a few "bull-dozers," but they are under the impression, conveyed by your humble servant, that I was sent here for the express purpose of being killed in order to make political capital, they don't propose to put their feet into it in that way, and so my personal safety is a subject of anxious solicitation. They would run me out, but I have told them that if they did they would have the pleasure of having their parish officials appointed by a Republican governor (Packard). The only course left is to s-nd you a solemn prot st against the appointment of anyone outside of the parish and urging my removal on these grounds. They think the fear of what may occur in the future would induce anyone living in the parish to do as they might dictate. I am going to win this fight if you will stand by me at your end of the line 1 hope Pinchback or some other colored man will come up with Packard: we will have a parish ticket out by that time an 1 it will give us a good start. Don't remove Sheriff Monahan; he is an excellent geatleman, who who will execute the law regardless of parit; we have nothing to lear from him. Will write you shortly in regard to chief constable. Truly yours,

tike simply to say that at that time my impression in regard to the parish was derived principally from Republicans. I was surrounded by a set of men who had an interest that he had said to Anderson that he had bulldozing in the parish.

Ans.-I did

Ans .- I think that Captain Demary and was going to say that up to within three or four Packard's behalf; I imagine that this is the Colonel Howard attended to that business. Ques .- Did they talk with you about it? | ews thought Packard's chances very good, and I represented to Mathews and to the Ques,—Was it your suggestion that none President that I preferred Packard's appoint-Ans.-Yes, it was my suggestion. of the Republicans in the parish should vote? ment if he was as well satisfied with his own. and that it would suit him best-that is, suit Ans.—The way the matter came up was this: Mathews informed me up to within probably Anderson best? What led you to believe When I returned to New Orleans I told Gov-two weeks of his appointment that he thought there was any such relation existing between

ernor Kellogg how the parish stood. They were in favor of not holding any election Ques.—Was it at the Ques.—Whom do you mean by they? I think probably that it did.

Ans.—I mean Governor Kellogg and the Re-Was hanged this morning for the murder of Phomas Sanger, a mine boss, in 1875. The execution had been twice postponed by the rovernor. As the drop fell Donnelly strugmuch better way than that; that it was a my behalf, and that he seemed very favorbetter way to have an election and have no able to me, and that I would be appointed. Republican votes cast; and that in a parish | Ques - Was not Senator Mathews at a cerwhich, two years ago, had given such a large tain period of time, after he withdrew his Brockville, Oat., June 9: The express rom Montreal ran into a special engine this norming. The fireman of the latter was inred. The engines were badly smashed and the Republicans of the paradition oght it was he told me he would endeavor to influence

genious suggestion? Ans.—res; I was the author of that ingenious suggestion, and they gave me credit for it afterward.

The Chairman—I understood you to say, the other day, that when you stated certain facts before the senate Louisiana committee, your drift was to allow the committee to draw

Witness-Not that exactly, because I had not much idea that day what I was going to do; they put me on the stand before consulting me; the impression among the Republi-cans was that they would not put me on the stand either before the senate or house committee, and when they did put me on I made the best possible case I could for the Republicans, confining myself, as near as I could, to the truth—that is, I made as good a Re-publican case as I could.

The Chairman-And you did not depart rom the truth any more than was necessary o de that? Witness-I did not depart from the truth Mr. Cox-I desire to ask you a few questions with reference to the original agree-

ment between you and Weber. Do you remember with clearness your meeting with Weber about the time the original agree-ment was executed? Ans.—I do. Ques .- Is it not true, as a matter of fact, that you only acknowledged that paper before a notary, and not Weber? Ans.—It is not. Ques .- Did not some one, after the acknowledgment was made, write in the words, "and D. A. Weber," at the end of the acknowledgment? Ans.—No. sir.

Ques.—After acknowledgment was made,
was the name of D. A. Weber written there-

on? Ans.—No, sir.
Mr. Reed—Did you ever say to any on that the letter written by you to Sherman was signed by Stoughton? Ans.—I did not. Mr. Reed—Did you at any time say you had a letter written to Sherman by Stoughton? Ans.—I did not.
Mr. Reed—Among the letters sent to the

New York Sun, of July 2d, which one of Sherman's letters was among the number? Ans.—The one on the long printed slip. Mr. Reed-When you offered Agnes Jencks five hundred dollars for Sherman's letter, did you have that amount with you? No; but I could have borrowed it in Pailadelphia on my own responsibility.

The witness made a statement to the effect that during his previous examination Mr. Reed, of the committee, had put a good many words in his mouth which he had no idea of uttering. James A. Boulds

appointment clerk of the postoffice depart-ment, was summoned, and produced a letter from the postmaster-general stating that Baulds had the papers and books inquired for by the committee, in reference to the ap-pointments of Jos. A. Howard and Baulds Baker. Boulds was examined at length by General Butler, and stated that Baulds Baker first entered the postoffice department Octo ber 16, 1876, as a twelve hundred dollar clerk under the administration of Postmaster-General Tyner. The names of the parties recommending his appointment were O. P. Morton, John Hancock, and Representatives | she had them. Throckmorton and Culbertson. Baker continued in that position until April 1, when he was dismissed, and on April 17, 1877, at the instance of the parties first rec- nearly as I can recollect, she was here a ommending his appointment and others, he couple of weeks; I never talked with her was appointed special agent at twelve hun- after that, except as I passed her on the dred dollars per annum, and five dollars per

deputy sixth auditor of the treasury department, was recalled, and said, in reply to ques-tions by Mr. Cox, that the salary of Baulds Baker was paid strictly in accordance with he authority given in the revised statutes. Baker was one of sixty special agents. The ecommendations for the appointment of leorge Howard as assistant clerk to the electoral commission were signed by Senators M'Creery, Hoar and others. The recommendations were based upon Howard's efficient service in compiling the volume known as "The Count of the Electoral Vote." Re-

The committee having reassembled, the hairman inquired of the sergeant-at-arms if Ex-Representative Darrall, of Louisiana, was The sergeant-at-arms said that Darrall had been in waiting, but went to see Senator Kellogg, who said that Darrall had gone to see the President. At the opening of the afternoon session

Ex-Congressman C. B. Darrall vas sworn and examined by Mr. M'Mahon. Mr. Darrall, in response to a few preliminary uestions, gave the names of the principal applicants for the position of collector of the ort of New Orleans, and the examination roceeded as follows: Ques.—Who was pushing George S. Smith,

who finally secured the office—what associa-tion of parties? Ans.—I do not know that anybody was, except that he was appointed -this is entirely my opinion-on the recomnendation of the returning-board, although mith is a man of pretty good record and generally acceptable.

Ques.—At what time did you beceme ac mainted with Senator Mathews first? Ans.— was introduced to him, I think, when he

was down there as a visiting statesman, as it was called; I met him in New Orleans more than a year ago; I have been acquainted since the beginning of the session, in October, and have met him frequently. Ques.—Did he take any part in the contest for the collectorship of New Orleans. Ans.— Yes, sir; I think so. At least it was supposed among all of us that he had considerable ence with the President, and I called on him in regard to that matter several times, as others of our friends from the State did. Ques .- Have you now any recollection of when Mr. Anderson came over here in connection with either Mr. Packard's claim or yours to the collectorship? Ans.-Anderson

had an interview about the middle of January in regard to that matter. Anderson represented to me and Packard that he had some influence with Schator Mathews, and he volunteered to go and see Mathews, and did so, I think. Senator Mathews told me—in fact, he authorized me—to say to Mr. Packard that he had withdrawn all his opposition; to say to him that Mr. Packard would be acceptable to him, and he informed me that the trouble was that the President did not want Packard. Before that Mathews had been bitterly opposed to Packard. I had been to see him some time before Packard saw him. Ques .- What was the influence, if you

know, from this conversation, that Anderson exercised over Senator Mathews which brought about the change of front? Ans. by a Republican governor (Packard). The only course left is to s-nd you a solemn prot st against the appointment of anyone outside of the parish and urging my removal on these grounds. They tank the change, it helped. I think, but I do not think it brought about the change.

Ques.—What did? Ans.—I talked with Benaton other colored man will come up with Packard; we will have a parish ticket out by that time and it will give us a good start. Don't remove sheriff Monahan; he is an excellent gentleman, who will execute the law regardless of party; we have nothing to tear from him. Will write you shortly in regard to chief constable. Truly yours.

To Hon. C. C. Antoine.

Mr. Blackburn—Do you wish to make any explanation of that letter? Ans.—I would tike simply to say that at that time my impression in regard to the parish was derived principally from Republicans. I was surrounded by a set of men who had an interest giving me that impression, and I wrote finally become satisfied that Packard underthat letter, and many other letters, acting stood better the wants of parties down there, under their influence, believing there was and was the proper man to be appointed. By the Chairman—Did you hear before the election about men being sent around the Ques.—After the time that you became satparish to tell colored Republicans not to vote? sified that Packard could not get the position with Senator Mathews after Anderson had of collector, you then urged your own claims? Ques - Who were the men so sent? Ans .- This is a very peculiar administration. I days of Smith's appointment Senator Math-

Ques .- Was it at that time that it looked portance to you? Ans .- For the simple reavery well for you to get in? Ans .- Yes sir; son, as I said in my evidence, that Anderson Ques.-Was it through the influence of Ques.—And you were the author of that in
the President in my favor.

Ques.—In what did Anderson figure in that

not think the President would appoint Pack- act date. ard at all; within perhaps a week or so, my name was mentioned to Mathews; I had an interview with Mathews; I had an this is not in your handwriting? Ans.—

interview with Mathews, and some of my think there was one probably the day after friends had who were here in the city, and he his; this is my handwriting. suggested that possibly an appointment could be secured for me, and he suggested certain recommendations for me to got from home and from others here, which I did, and got some recommendations from there. Ques.—You got a recommendation from Mr. Foster and Mr. Corwin and others? Ans.—Yes, sir; and from several Republican

members not in the city, but outside.

Ques.—You had just been turned out of congress, and you thought you had a pretty good claim. Ans .- Yes, sir. Ques .- But the question I am more par icularly inquiring about is, what service Anderson rendered you, or was expected to render you or Senator Mathews, in case you acceeded? Ans -Mr. Anderson was in the ast campaign, and had served the Republican party, and had claims on it as he repre-sented, and as I believed; and had, at some previous time, been promised by Senator Mathews assistance. When he came over here, and I saw him in behalf of Packard, he represented that he did not desire any office

used him on previous occasions he would endeavor to assist him. He said to me, "I want othing for myself from the administration; I have done my duty to the government, and I want to see you or Mr. Packard appointed; and I will go up and see Senator Mathews and get him to do the best he can for you,' which he did. Ques .- Do you remember Mrs. Jenks being

r himself, but Senator Mathews had prom-

here? Ans.—Yes, sir, she was here; it was published in the papers that she was here, and that she had the Sherman document. Ques.-She was here claiming to have the herman letter? Ans.-She told me that Ques.—What was she doing with it?
Ans.—I could not say. My impression is that Mrs. Jenks came here the latter part of that Mrs. Jenks came here the latter part of that Mrs. Jenks came here the latter she came sidered he should act in good faith in the sidered he should act in good faith in the she came up to the house and called me into an antercom and stated to me that she was desirous of assisting Packard in securing the

desircus of assisting Packard in securing the place, and that the administration did not appear to consider the claims of the Republi-nothing of them; the only letter I had seen ans down there who had served the party; that Packard would appoint good men, and she offered her services; that is, she said she might be of service; in any case, she said she | told me. was going to see Mr. Sherman. I think she said that she had an agreement, or letter. She said this letter was written by Sherman. and that she wanted to use it, if it could be used, to help Packard. I didn't care to take any part in the matter, and told her she had better see Packard or Kellogg, or somebody, and I think that was the last I saw of her. I emember distinctly her telling me at our remember distinctly her telling me at our Mathews greatly; in fact, would cause him irst interview that she had the documents. to lose his seat; up to this date I had had It may be that she said she was representing no conversation with Senator Mathews at all a party that had them, but I think she said

Ques .- About how long was it before Mrs. Jenks changed front on her statement as to ! having or not having the letter? Ans .- As ter, dated March 3, 1878: street once or twice, but in the course of a week or so there was an interview with Mr. Sherman, in the course of which he said he had never given such a letter, for Mrs. Jenks admitted he never had; she published a card in the Times to that effect, I remember, during the time Anderson was over here; he saw her.

Ques .- What other copies of Sherman's document are in existence—any except this original document which she claims to have? Ans.-I am not sure; I expect Anderson had a copy. Ques -How long did he have a copy? Ans.-I have no idea; I recollect Anderson told me that the original document was left with Weber soon after it was written, and he had a copy; I suppose he has had a copy

ever since. Ques .- When was the first time you knew that Mathews was aware that certain papers were not in Anderson's hands which it was any ways important to take up. Ans.-I cannot answer the question just in that shape. Mathews never said to me that Anderson had any papers that he desired to take up. On the contrary, he said to me, in one of our interviews, probably in March, that the papers in Anderson's hands were of no account, and he did not care whether they were taken up or not. I mean his letters that he might have written. I remember we had a conversation at that time in regard to the Sherman letter, and Mathews's opinion was that there was not any such letter ever given, and that it was not worth bothering

Mr. Cox-What was the date of that conversation? Ans.—It was sometime in March, according to my recollection in regard to our conversation.

Mr. M'Mahon—Look at that letter and see if it is in your handwriting, and if it refreshes your recollection as to any matters (handing the letter to witness). Ans.—Yes; this is a little earlier date than I thought; I said it was dated in March, but I see it is dated February 17th; the conversation I had with Mathews was about this letter, this document: at that time there was nothing said

about my recollection of any papers or decuments, or anything of the kind; Mathews said he was anxious to oblige Anderson. Question—Anderson had just been over ere, hadn't he? Ans.—Yes, sir; I imagine he had just been here; he was over a number

of times. Ques .- He had an interview with Senator Mathews, had he not? Ans .- That must have been written after his first interview? Ques .- After he went home you wrote to im, did you not? Ans.-Yes, sir? Ques .- (Reading), "If you think best you write to me." That means Mathews? Ans. Yes, Fir. Ques .- (Reading), "That in thinking the

matter over since you have gone home, you are more convinced that I am the best man, and that it would suit you best?" "Suit you best," is underscored. Ans .- Yes, sir. Ques .- You did not state anything in the letters but what was at the time correct? Ans -No. Mr. Cox here requested that the letter be read in full, instead of being taken up piece-

meal and M'Mahon complying, he read it as follows:

After the reading of the letter the witness was asked if it did not refresh his recollection that, when he went to see Senator

Mathews, the latter was expecting to see Witness—I expect it likely that this was seen him, because I remember that Anderson came back after going to see him in first letter to Senator Mathews. Ques.-Why did you want Anderson to

these two men that it would be of any imwrote to me that Mathews had agreed, that he had given written assurances, that if he withdrew any claim he had he would ask either Packard's appointment or my appointment. Ques .- Did the question whether the papers in the possession of Anderson were worth anything at all enter, in any way, into these talks with Senator Mathews? Ans.—Not up to this date.

Ques.—What were these talks at a later date? Ans.—I never had any talks with Mathews in regard to any papers or documents held by Anderson until a later day.

Ques.—What later date was that? Ans.—

DEAR SIR—I think it quite sure that either Smith or Leonard will be appointed. Packard says he is statisfied neither he nor I can get it, and it looks so to me. The returning-board are for Smith, which helps him of course. The matter will likely be settled to-morrow. I think I will start home at once

genious suggestion? Ans.—Yes; I was the author of that ingenious suggestion, and they gave me credit for it afterward.

Ans.—Yes; I was the connection—as a friend of yours? Give us the seventeenth of February letter; there is another letter in which I speak of the Sherhalf; at that time Mathews said that he did | man document, which will give you the ex-

> Ques .- You have not seen these letters for some time? Ans .- No, sir. Ques —I put them in your hands now to refresh your recollection as to anything that occurred in February. Ans.—I saw Mathews before I wrote the letter in which I referred to the Sherman document. Mr. M'Mahon here read the letter, as fo

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1878. Mashington, D. C., February 27, 1878.

My Drar Sir — I have your favor of the twentyfifth I telegraphed you and have written as well.

There is not a thing to tell you. My friends are for
me and so talking; the cabinet are all friendly,
everyone; M. has been doing all he could; Steele is
out of the way, and it lays between me and Packard.
I don't think anyone will be appointed for some
days, and you know best whether to write or to come
over. I will write or telegraph you of anything new.
I don't think anyone will be appointed till next
week, and if not perhaps you had best come over
Saturday. The only assurances we can give is that
my appointment will be generally satisfactory and I
can be confirmed. Will write or telegraph of any
new developments. Truly yours,

C. B. DARRALL.

To Jas. E. Anderson, Philadelphia.

Witness continued—Shortly after this date

Witness continued-Shortly after this date bad a conversation with Mathews, at which I was the first to mention the fact that Anderson told me he had certain letters, or documents, or papers, which if given to the opposition, or published, would not sound very well for some of those concerned; my letter would show probably that it was written a day or two after the interview with Mathews; with that explanation I can probably go on with my answer to your questions; about the time this letter was written, it was probably the same day or the day before, I was informed that negotiations were pending between Anderson's attorney and Tilden and his friends, in New York, by which these documents, letters and papers of Mathews

of Mathews's, was the one that he had talked with Anderson and Weber and promised to do something for them, and that is what he Ques.—What you heard made you rather uneasy on this subject? You attached some importance to these papers? Ans.-I did, for this reason, because Anderson had told me that there were such documents to be published, and I had never had any conversation up to this date with Senator Mathews, and they were documents that would injure

out of the possession of his attorney and kept

about these papers. Ques .- Is this the letter (referring to Sherman's letter)? Look at it. Here Mr. M'Mahon read the following let

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES My Dear Sir-I had an interview with M this evening, and told him what I heard from Potter, and that you had been over and assured me the papers were all in your own possession, and would remain so. He said he had word from another source main so. He said he had word from another source to at preparations had been made by some one, and, in taiking, remarked that if all went right you were to give them up and I said that would surely be done, and I would be responsible. He, of course, spoke only of the Sherman copp, and I referred to nothing else. You had best write him that you were over but did not care to trouble him, and that you assured me the papers were safe in your own possession, and would be given up when I went in, you understood. Neither of us referred to any paper from him that you had, and all looks as favorable as we could wish. We will hear from Marks to-morrow, and I will at once let you know. Write or not, as you think be t. to M., but it seems to me better to write. Give my love to Mrs. A., and tell her we are going to win. Write any news from the S's. Truly yours,

Jas. E. Anderson, Philadelphia. Ques.-The conversation between you and Mathews referred only to the Sherman copy? Ans.—At that interview I remember he spoke about a letter reflecting upon Mathews. I only remember mentioning these documents at one, or perhaps two interviews. Ques .- Was not this understanding, as I

appointed collector of the port at New Oreans, and when that was done he was to deliver up the Sherman copy, and you were to be responsible that it was delivered up; that represented to me that he was bound to do is, what the letter stated was about correct? The understanding of Anderson was this, that he had written assurances from Sherman and Stoughton that they would do something for him; that Mathews knew of this. and that he had written assurances from Mathews of it? Ans.—Anderson always represented up to that time that he did not do anything but what was right and proper; he only represented to me that he had done what was right and proper in the interest of the Republican party, and that he had written assurances from those men who were down there, and he said that if they did not provide for him-in fact, he threatened to publish it in the newspapers. Ques —When Mrs. Jenks talked about having the original Sherman document, did she say Sherman and Stoughton document? Ans .- That is what it was, I think. I don't emember that she said who it was signed by, but that was the expression used. understanding is that the document was given and signed by Sherman and Stoughton; that is what Anderson always told me, that

they gave him and Weber written assurances that they would be taken care of. Ques .- Did he ever tell you of an inter view between Sherman, himself and Stoughton, at a restaurant in New Orleans?

Ans.—! have heard him relate something about it to several gentlemen during the last winter, myself and others being present. Ques.-Look at this letter, of March 17 1878, and see if that refreshes your recolle tion as to Mathews having called on the President on your behalf. With whom did you have a conversation in which you derived the information that the President was dead against Packard? Ans.-I got that informa-

tion from Mathews, of course. Mr. M'Mahon read the letter, as follows: Washington, March 7, 1878. Washington, March 7, 1878.

My Dear Sir I saw M. for a few moments this evening. He had not seen President Hayes, yet I tola him what Kellogg said He told me to put Kellogg to work with the cabinet. He had company, and I had no chance to talk with him further. He is dead against Packard. He said he did not want to appear further in the matter than he had. You need not come over Tuesday, unless I telegraph for you. When I saw Kellogg afterward, and hinted at him to go in for me, he did not seem willing to do so. I do not know what to think of it. I will talk further with M. to-morrow, and with you. Then, if he don't or can't do anything, I don't see much show; but I guess he will do it. Truly, etc.

To James E. Anderson, Philadelphia.

Ques .- Is that your letter (handing the leter to the witness)? Ans.-Yes, sir. Ques .- The facts stated in there are cor rect, are they? Ans.—Yes, sir.
Mr. M'Mahon here read the letter March 18, 1878, as follows: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR-You will see that the action of the AT DEAR SIR—You will see that the action of the Louisiana supreme court declares that the paper was not such a document as could have been forg-a, and this decision releases all of the others as well as Anderson. Wells left New Orleans for here last night; it looks very much as if there was some kind of a trade and Wells was coming here to carry it out. I saw Mathews to-day in the senate. He thinks the appointment will be made very soon; thought it best that Marks—hould come up. Nash will take Pinchback's letters and some other papers we have to the President to-morrow. I don't think you need to come over till Wednesday night but he ready to to the President to-morrow. I don't think you need to come over till Wednesday night, but be ready to come then if I telegraph you. Wells will be here Thursday, and you had, I think, best be here with those papers. This action of the court, I think weakens Packard, and Mathews told me to-day that Steel had no show at all. I am a little afraid old Wells may go in for Packard in which case there Wells may go in for Packard, in which case ther will be danger. No other news. Truly yours, etc. C. B. DARRALL.

To James E. Anderson, Philadelphia. Ques.—Now, what I want to ask you in that connection is as to the influence of Jas. E. Anderson and Mr. Wells with reference o appointments in Louisiana. Ans.-Up to this date no one has been appointed except such parties as they would recommend; Well and Anderson prevented Packard's nomination and my own, and they procured Smith's nomination, who was subsequently appointed.

Mr. Cox—Are you now testifying to what you know of your own knowledge? Aus .- I was asked my opinion. Ques.—This you give as a matter of opinion? Ans.—Certainly. Here is another letter on the same subject.

dated April 21, 1878. The letter is as fol lows: WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1878.

Ques .- What I want to get from you now the Louisiana affair, met to-day, Senator Alli-

Best come over to-night. We sent passes Thurs-day. Bring the papers. To be made Monday or Tues-day certainly. C. B. DARRALL.

isfaction, to see it; he said he had been in formed from a Democratic source that an offer had been made from parties in New York-Tilden or his agents there—and that copies had been furnished to the New York Sun and to a Republican senator. Ques .- Who was the senator? Ans .- The Republican senator from New York.

Ques.—Was it Senator Mathews who said copies, but I know I informed him that I had an intimation from a gentleman that Ander-son's attorney had offered to furnish these documents to Tilden or his agents, and that at the interview that we had together he told me he had already been informed of that purchase; he knew at least from me, and l knew from Anderson, that he had furnished copies of the letters in December sometime—

New York Sun had copies of them. Ques.—The New York senator had or December.

sir; about the eighteenth of March. Ques.—This dispatch is dated April 19, 1878? Ans.—Anderson never offered to show me the papers, and he came over on the re-Mathews and myself, and he said they wou from his talk I was pretty well satisfied that

Ques .- Still the understanding was that you got the collectorship that the copy was the be given up? Ans.—I do not know that there was any understanding. It is hardly fair to Senator Mathews to put it in tha shape. Mathews said if they got a suitable man Anderson was to be satisfied. He was threatening to make such exposures as would unseat Mr. Mathews. He thought he ought to give up all his claims. He cared nothing about the letters there were out against him and all he wanted was a copy of the Sherman letter. Of course I never stated to Anderson what Mathews said about his not conidering them of value, or anything of that

Ques .- Did not you regard those as a sort of leverage—an important matter—on the surrender of which Senator Mathews was to be satisfied to work in your behalf; whether you did not act, in all this negotiation, on the supposition that the Sherman letter was an important and valuable document, which was draw it from this letter, that you were to be to be surrendered to Senator Mathews when you were appointed collector? Ans .- Well, sir, my letters to Anderson, of course, will something, and all that kind of thing, and I didn't want it to come out, and of course my letters were showing at that time that these gentlemen did not want the scandal or unpleasantness of the contents of any of these locuments being known.

Ques.-When you spoke about Anderson and Anderson's documents, what conversation did Mathews have with you as to Ander son? Ans .- Well, we spoke of Anderson a two or three different intervals; he said t me that he felt great sympathy for him and desired to do something for him, and had done all he could for him. Witness further testified that Anderson told him Sypher had threatened him with indictment in Louisiana unless he gave up these decuments. By the Chairman—This reference in this letter—what I heard from Potter—was it not my mentioning to you that some person had given me the same information that you had given me about the Sherman letter? Ans .-What you informed me of in the first interview in the house of representatives was that Sypher had seen some one representing Tilden in New York. Ques .- And had made the same communi-

cation that you had made to me? Ans .- Yes, Ques.—That your news was not absolute news to me, for I had heard the same things before? Ans .- Yes, sir. Ques .- By what you say here, you did no mean that I was negotiating for any paper: Did you? Ans.-Oh, no; you represent me that these parties had gone over to New York; it appears to me that you gave Til-den's name, or to the folks in New York; my inference was that they bad gone over to endeavor to give things Ques.—I think I gave you to understand that I did not represent Tilden in any way? Ans.—I don't know that you said a word

about that, but my impression then was that you were not friendly to Tilden. Ques .- In all the early part of the winter from the time you first came on from New Orleans, had you any doubt in your own mind that there was an a tual letter from Mr. Sherman? Ans .- I had no reason to doubt it because Anderson had at the same time tole me and Mrs. Jenks had said so. Of course knew nothing further than that. Ques .- You always spoke as if you believed

Ans .- Oh, I did believe it at the time: I did not suppose he had any reason to tel me anything but the truth.

Mr. M'Mahon—In one of these letters yo referred to parties negotiating in New York. Didn't you see Anderson shortly afterward? Ans.-He came over shortly afterward and said that he had the papers and would keep them in his own possession.

Ques.—Did he admit he was negotiating or did he deny it? Ans -He did not say he was negotiating, but he said his attorney ha been to New York; he said he had obtained the papers from his attorney and would keep

Mathews Not Heard from Yet.

The Potter investigation committee held a secret session this evening with reference to the subpena served on Senator Mathews, to which no response has yet been made. Several of the Democrats expressed an opinion that the senator would damage himself more The Potter investigation communication of the subpension of the Democrats expressed an opinion that the senator would damage himself more by disobeying the summons than by appearing before the committee; and were, therefore, opposed at present to reporting to the house for its action. The matter of Mathews has been postponed until Mathews has been postponed until John W. Waynesburg, W. M. Lesott Lodge, No. 299.

John W. W. Allwinning Lodge, No. 341.

etters from persons professing to have knowledge of letters bearing upon the queswhom the Anderson and Weber agreement was sworn to, and A. J. Wilder, one of the

ing a letter on his way from the Capitol, he

to-morrow or next day; would like very much to come over and see you, but it is necessary for me to get home. I am obtiged to you all the same as if we had succeeded. Marks will be here for a time jet, and I think will succeed. Truly yours.

C. B. DARRALL.

The committee of the secarc, asked by Senator Mathews to look into his connection with r Mathews to look into his connection wit

ture meeting.

BRITISH WHEAT.

Present Prospects Not Favorable, bu

Better Weather May Make Im-

provement-Political Move-

ments No Longer Affect

Prices.

LONDON, June 11 .- The Mark Lane Ex

press says, speaking generally, that the appearance of all cereals is bulky, but the tend

ency of so much moisture has been to devel-

op the plant at the expense of the grain-pro

ducing power, and, however favorable the weather may be during the next two weeks, appearances do not favor the presumption of

nore than a bare average yield at any rat

month. America, Russia and Germany hav

been the chief sources of supply, and from

the two countries first named we shall receive

heavy imports for some time. India may

also resume her prominent place in the lie

of grain supplying countries. As regard

trade there is very little change, but ther

has been a rather stronger feeling as regards foreign wheat at the reduced prices of last Monday, which are two stullings per quarter

ower on the week. Inquiry is chiefly from

country millers. Sales have been to a grea

that the congress is definitely settled upon,

and in the opinion of the corn trade the in

fluence of polities has ceased as a factor in

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, June 11 .- Arrived-the Both

ia, from Liverpool, and Canada, from Lon-

LONDON, June 11.—The steamships Othel

and State of Virginia, from New York, and

NEW YORK, June 11 .- The steamer Switz-

olivia, from Boston, have arrived out.

CATARR

THE EYE, EAR, and THROAT

erland has arrived from Antwerp.

s, whether as long as there was any show for | son presiding in the absence of Senator Ed you, Senator Mathews pressed your claims so | munds (the chairman), who is kept home b far as he gave you to understand? Aus.— Yes, that is either Packard or myself; he was sickness. The committee informally agree to postpone their inquiry until the adjourn undoubtedly in favor of appointing one of ment of congress, and not hold any meeting during July and August, but definite action on these questions will be deferred for a fu-

Mr. M'Mahon read the following dispatch: WASHINGTON, April 19. To James E. Anderson, Office of the North American

Ques .- What papers did you refer to here? Ans.—All the papers he had.

Ques.—What was to be done with the papers when he came over with them? Ans .-Now, I will state that these letters, nor any assurance that Mathews had given, I had not seen—did not know they were in existence and the thing was coming pretty close, and for my own satisfaction, I wanted to know whether Anderson had any paper by which we could cause Mathews to render sufficient assistance [great laughter]; I had never seen any document, and desired, for my own sat-

Most of this wheat has gone into store, and a material increase in stocks copies had been furnished? Ans.-I am not positive whether Senator Mathews told me will probably be apparent at the end of th or I told him that the New York Sun had t is December that I speak of-and that th

extent in a retail way. Values have declined for all varieties of cereals and produce, now copies about what time? Do you remember? Ans.—I do not know; I think in November Ques .- This conversation that we are now referring to took place at the time you had written of these earlier letters? Ans.—Yes, the course of prices.

ceipt of that telegram, and showed me just what he had, letters, etc., from Mathews. Senator Mathews told the witness that he had information from a Democratic senator that these letters of his had been offered to Tilden or Tilden's agents in New York, and that they did not consider them worth the purchase. I think he said he had it from a Democratic source. I am positive that they were the only letters ever mentioned between amount to nothing, as far as he was con cerned. He said he was satisfied that Sher man had never written any such letter, and Mr. Sherman had not written any such let-

Successfully Treated with SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. CUCCESS is the test of merit, and success in the treatble failures, means undoubted specific curative properties in the remedy used. Does Sanyon's Radical.
Curz for Catarrh possess such properties? The evidence, in the shape of unsolicited testimonials from the
most respectable people in all stations of life, must be
conclusive on this point. Never, we believe, in the history of popular medicines has such valuable testimony
been offered, freely offered, in favor of any remedy than
that in the possession of the proprietors of Sanyons's
Radical Curz. And valuable as it is, it does not represent a thousandth part of the recommendations which
are to-day offered by friends to friends it its favor. People of weath and refinement in all parts of the country
daily admit its superfority over any method of cure
known to the regular medical profession, but shun the
publicity incidental to a published statement. Hence
the testimonials in our possession represent but a small
part of those withheld for the reason mentioned. The
following unsolicited testimonial from Haxay Wells,
Esq., of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, is an outspoken
indorsement of which we are justly proud.

INVALUABLE. Messrs, WEERS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Bosmore than 20 years I have been afficied with this very troublesome complaint. I have tried all the remedies that I could find, but without material or permanent benefit. Last fall the disease had arrived at that state that I must have relief or die. The entire membranous system had become so inflamed, and the stomach so disordered, that It was a doubtful matter whether I could go to the Pacific coast, or if I did go whether I should live to come back or not. I saw an advertisement of this medicine, and sithough being very incredulous about specifics or nostrons of any kind, yet in sheer desperation I tried this, and was at once benefited by it. The changes of climate, a chronic disease of the liver, and my age—over 10—may prevent my entire restoration, but the benefit I derive from its daily use is to me insulately, and I am boping to be completely cured, and at last arrive at a respectable old age.

If this statement of my case can be of any service to those afflicted as I have been, and enable you to bring this remedy into more general use, especially on the Pacific coast (where it is much mended), my object in writing this note will be obtained.

Very truly yours.

If the page of the synthesis of the page of

COLLINS' COLLINS'

VOLTAIC PLASTER ALWAYS CURES. Enlarged Spleen.

This is to certify that I have been using your Collins'
Voltale Plastens for Enlargement of the Spleen and
Depression in the Stomach, and they have given me
more relief than any other remedy I have ever used. I
would highly recommend them to all suffering from
the effects of pain and inflammation.

J. W. SELLS. PICKERING, Mo., June 29, 1877. Having occasion to use a remedy for a rery severe pain in my side I tried one of your Collins' Voltaio Plasters, and in twenty-four hours the pain was entirely removed.

Ass't Cashier First Nat. Bank.

Winona, Minn., June 19, 1871. Weaknesses.

Collins' Voltale Plasters give the best satisfaction here of anything that has been tried for Lameness and Weakness of the Back. Please send more right away. JAMES LEWIS. BRYANT, ILL., June 16, 1877. Price, 25 Cents. Be careful to obtain Collins' Voltato Plaster, a combination of Electric and Voltaic Plates, with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

To the Masters of the Several Lodges A F. and A. M. of Memphis: YOU are hereby notified that the Corner-Stone of the Memphis Hospital Medi-cal College will be laid with MASONIC CER-KMONIES this (WEDNESDAY) afternoon, at 6 o'clock, and are requested to call the lodges un-der your charge together to assist in the same. Fraternally, A. V. WARR, Grand Master.

Bankruptcy Business.

knowledge of letters bearing upon the questions under investigation, and where they may be found.

Wm. H. Seymour, the notary public before whom the Anderson and Weber agreement was sworn to, and A. J. Wilder, one of the attesting witnesses, are here under subpena.

Accident to Chairman Potter.

Representative Potter left to-night for Roanoke college, Virginia, where he delivers

POLITICAL.

Rules and Regulations FOR THE CONVENTION.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COM.,
Memphis, June 10, 1878.
To the officers and members of the Convention:
The Executive Beard would respectfully suggest the adoption of the following rules and regulations, to facilitate business, in the deliberations of the convention, viz: the convention, viz:

First-Order of Business. Calling Convention to order by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.
 Election of temporary Chairman and temporary Secretary.
 Beport of the Secretary of the Executive Board. as to number of the secretary of the executes Board as to number of delegates apportioned to each ward and district, and the delegates elected from said wards and districts at the primary election of June 8.

4. Election of permanent Chairman and permanent Secretary.

In the event of a vacancy in the delegation from an ward or district, that the remaining delegates from said ward or district be authorized to fill such vacancy, and the delegate so elected shall serve as a regularly elected delegate, unless the regularly elected delegate shall present himself and demand his place. That no person be admitted in the space allotted to the delegates except themselves and members of the press. The delegates will be furnished with badges by the Secretary of the Executive Board after the Convention is called to order. The Executive Committee will be entitled to seats on the stand, and furnished with badges by the Secretary of the Executive Board.

Second.

as regards wheat and barley. The supplies of English wheat have been moderate, both in the country markets and Mark Lane. Sales were only practicable at a decline of from one Fourth. to two shillings per quarter, with a manifest The nomination of candidates in the following reluctance. Foreign wheat has been coming Judge of the Chancery Court.
Judge of the Circuit Court.
Judge of the Circuit Court.
Judge of the Probate and Bartlett Court.
Judge of the Criminal Court.
Altorney-General of the Criminal Court.
Altorney-General of the Bartlett Court.
Clerk of the Circuit Court.
Clerk of the Bartlett Court. to hand freely, trade baving been very dull. S. Clerk of the Bartest Court.
S. Sheriff.

10. County Trustee.
11. County Register.
12. Clerk of the Criminal Court.
13. Clerk of the County Court.

That the Convention require every citizen whose name is placed before the Convention for nomination, to pledge himself (either in person or by the delegate nominating him, to abide the action of the Convention, and support the nominee thereof. Sixth.

The Executive Board would respectfully recommend the adoption of the two-thirds rule, and where there are several candidates for the same office every ballot after the third ballot the candidate receiving the least number of votes be dropped, the two-thirds rule prevailing until a nomination is made.

The Executive Board respectfully and earnestly recommend the following resolutions to the Convention for careful consideration.

Resolved, That the Democratic-Conservative party of Shelby county, in convention assembled, adopt the following resolutions applicable to the approaching campaign, and as a platform upon which its nominees shall stand before the people.

Resolved, That all honest labor should be protected and receive its proper and just reward; that this convention approves of the "Mechanics Lien Law," and recommend that in addition to what is now the law appropriate provision be made to protect mechanics and laborers against imposition and fraud, where buildings are erected or improvements m de upon the property of married women with their knowledge and consent. Re olved. That we favor a strict construction of the taxes should be equal and uniform, and should taxes should be equal and uniform, and should e paid promptly by all classes for the necessary infinitenance of state and local government. We estre a more certain and speedy execution of these two, and such additional provisions as will compel the payment of taxes now in arrear and prevent denguencies in the future on the part of those who exhibits to make the part of the wholic burdens.

Resolved, That we advocate a readjustment of the salaries and fees of public officers; and while we recognize the importance and necessity of capacity and integrity on the part of those holding office and disproportionately large and should be reduced until the income accruing from this source shall approxi-mate the rewards of labor and indestry in the ordin-

mate the rewards of labor and mossty in the ordinary pursuits and avocations of life. To attain this end, a maximum should be fixed by law to incomes accruing from fees and perquisites of office and the excess beyond this paid into the public treasury.
All of which is re-pectfully submitted.

By order of the Executive Board.

W. L. CLAPP, Chairman. S. J. CAMP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD. DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE PARTY, MEMPHIS, May 11, 1878. The Executive Board of the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Shelby

CITIZENS OF SHELBY COUNTY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1878, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

Judge of the Chancery Court.
Judge of the Chancery Court.
Judge of the Criminal Court.
Judge of the Probate and Circuit Court (Bartlett).
Attorney-General of Criminal Court.
Attorney-General of Bartlett Court.
Sheriff of Shelby County.
Trustee of Shelby County.
Register of Shelby County.
Clerk of County Court. Clerk of County Court. Clerk of Criminal Court. Clerk of Circuit Court. Clerk of Circuit Court (Bartlett). Clerk of Circuit Court (Bartiett).

That the Executive Committee may remain perfectly impartial, and work and act for the success of the party rather than that of individuals, the Executive Board declares that no member of the Executive Committee shall go as a delegate to the Convention or become one by proxy in said Convention.

Resolved further, That if any member of any one of the above sub committees shall become a candidate for delegate to said Convention, he shall immediately tender his resignation to the chairman of his sub-committee, and such committee shall have the power to supply the vacancy, as they also have the authority to supply vacancies in their respective committees occurring from any other cause whatever.

ever.

This Board hereby requests the sub-committees to be especially cautious not to exercise influence for or against any of the candidates coming before this Convention; and the citizens of this county desiring good government and opposed to hadicalism, are most earnestly solicited to vote for delegates in their respective civil districts and wards on said eighth day of June.

By order of day of June.

By order of
JAMES R. MILLER,
JOHN M. ROURKE,
T. M. S. RHETT,
H. M. NEELY,
W. L. CLAPP,
JOHN JOHNSON,
J. T. PETTIT,
J. M. CRRWS, O. M. ALSUP,
Executive Board of Shelby county.
W. L. CLAPP, Chairman.

S. J. CAMP,
GEORGE T. BASSETT,
THOMAS FLEMING,
J. D. STEWART,
J. D. STEWART,
J. D. STEWART,
J. D. D. STEWART,
J. D. D. STEWART,
W. M. MILLER,
JOHN MC. BROOKS,
W. L. CLAPP, Chairman. S J. CAMP, Secretary.

TEA COFFEE, ETC

U.F. Cavanagh & Co.

369 Main Street. THOICE BRANDS ALWAYS FOR SALE, AT reasonable prices. Our long experience in the business, and familiarity with the best importers, enable us to afford better inducements to surers of choice goods than can be found elsewhere.

DISSOLUTION.

AM now prepared to sell, at wholesale and retail, Furniture and Mattresses er than ever before sold in the city. Ordersfrom ntry dealers especially solicited.

WM. K. THIXTON (IRVING BLOCK),

No. 256 Second street.

Sale of Stock. OFFICE OF THE
MEMPHIS CITY FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 19 MADISON STREET,
No. 19 MADISON STREET,
Memphis, Tenn., June 4. 1878.

BY order of the Board of Directors of this Company, I will sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, Certificate No. 73, for ten (10) shares of \$100 each, of the capital stock of this company, on matericals, June 15, 1878, at 12 o'clock m., at the company's office; said sale will be made to

Representative Potter left to-night for Roanoke college, Virginia, where he delivers an oration. Mr. Potter was advertised a year ago to deliver the address, but was prevented by injuries from the running away of his horses; and this afternoon, while he was reading a letter on his way from the Capitol. he